

DIVISION C
WITHDRAWAL, DIVERSION AND STORAGE OF WATER: WATER RIGHTS ALLOCATION

CHAPTER 50
SCOPE OF DIVISION—DEFINITIONS—FORMS—RULES OF PRACTICE
[Prior to 12/3/86, Water, Air and Waste Management[900]]

567—50.1(455B) Scope of division. The department has jurisdiction over the surface and groundwater of the state to establish and administer a comprehensive program to ensure that the water resources of the state be put to beneficial use to the fullest extent possible, that the waste or unreasonable use, or unreasonable methods of use of water be prevented, and that the conservation and protection of water resources be required with the view to their reasonable and beneficial use in the interest of the people.

Any person who proposes to pump or divert by gravity more than 25,000 gallons of water during a period of 24 hours or less from any source of groundwater or surface water, including streams bordering the state, impound surface water, divert surface runoff into a well, sinkhole or excavation or inject water or any material into a well has a duty to review the thresholds in Chapter 51 and contact the department to resolve any doubt concerning whether a permit is required.

Chapter 51 explains when approval is required for withdrawal, diversion or storage of water. Chapter 52 explains criteria for permitting withdrawal, diversion or storage of water. Chapter 53 sets forth the procedure for designating certain ground and surface water sources as protected sources and explains special criteria and conditions which may be applicable to those sources. Chapter 54 describes procedures and criteria for determining compensation to owners of nonregulated wells for well interference caused by permitted uses.

567—50.2(455B) Definitions. Definitions used in this division of these rules are listed in alphabetical order as follows:

“Adequate groundwater supply” means an aquifer which is capable of providing enough water to satisfy the demands which have been placed on it.

“Administrative resolution” means the settlement of well interference conflicts by the department according to established rules.

**“Agricultural drainage well”* means a vertical opening to an aquifer or permeable substratum which is constructed by any means including but not limited to drilling, driving, digging, boring, using an auger, jetting, washing, or coring, and which is capable of intercepting or receiving surface or subsurface drainage water from land directly or by a drainage system.

**“Agricultural drainage well area”* means an area of land where surface or subsurface water drains into an agricultural drainage well directly or through a drainage system connecting to the agricultural drainage well.

“Apparent well interference” means well interference in a nonregulated well resulting from a permitted use is likely but has not been verified.

“Aquifer” means a water-bearing geologic formation capable of yielding a usable quantity of water to a well or spring.

“Bulletin No. 23” means Technical Bulletin No. 23 entitled “Guidelines for Well Interference Compensation,” March 1986.

“Certified well contractor” means a well contractor certified by the department pursuant to 567—Chapter 82.

*At its meeting held February 9, 1998, the Administrative Rules Review Committee delayed the effective date of February 18, 1998, until the adjournment of the 1998 Session of the General Assembly.

“Community public water supply” means a system for the provision to the public of piped water for domestic use which has at least 15 service connections used by year-round residents or regularly serves at least 25 year-round residents.

“Compensation” means payment to the owner of a nonregulated well for damages caused by a lowered water level in the well due to withdrawal of water for a permitted use.

“Complainant” means the owner of a nonregulated well who is suspected of being or has been shown to be adversely affected by well interference.

“Complaint” means the formal allegation against a permitted water user who is suspected of causing well interference.

“Conflict” means a dispute between a nonregulated well owner and a permitted water user regarding the liability of the permitted user for well interference damages to the nonregulated well.

“Consumptive use” means any use of water which involves substantial evaporation, transpiration, incorporation of water into a product or removal of water from a source without return thereto. Consumptive uses include, but are not limited to, irrigation, evaporative cooling, and flooding of wildlife areas by withdrawals or diversions from watercourses or aquifers. Water use by community public water supplies is not considered to be consumptive in the administration of rules 567—52.3(455B), 52.4(455B) and 52.8(455B).

“Controlled aquifer test” means the pumping from a well at a controlled rate for a specified duration while water levels are accurately measured at given frequencies in the pumping well and other nearby wells which use the same aquifer. Data collected from such a test is suitable for determining aquifer hydrologic properties.

**“Designated agricultural drainage well area”* means an agricultural drainage well area in which there is located an anaerobic lagoon or earthen manure storage structure which requires a construction permit under 567—Chapter 65.

“Domestic use” means a use of water for human consumption and sanitation and public safety (fire protection).

**“Drainage system”* means tile lines, laterals, surface inlets, or other improvements which are constructed to facilitate the drainage of land.

**“Earthen storage structure”* means an earthen cavity, either covered or uncovered, including but not limited to an anaerobic lagoon or earthen manure storage basin which is used to store manure, sewage, wastewater, industrial waste, or other waste as regulated by the department of natural resources, if stored in a liquid or semiliquid state.

“Industrial use” means a use of water by manufacturing, processing, commercial, and other industrial facilities incidental to providing a product or a service; excluding domestic use, irrigation use, livestock use, power generation use, and recreational and aesthetic use. Examples include but are not limited to manufacturing, food processing, industrial cooling, excavation and processing of rock and gravel products, commercial laundries, cooling of perishables and electrical power generation other than for public consumption.

“Informal negotiations” means discussion between a complainant and permittee or applicant regarding settlement of a well interference conflict.

“Informal settlement” means a resolution of a well interference conflict by informal negotiations between a complainant and permittee or applicant without formal action by the department.

“Irrigation use” means a use of water which is artificially applied to land to aid the growing of general farm crops (hay, corn, soybeans, oats, grain sorghum and wheat) and specialty crops.

“Livestock use” means a use of water in the production of domestic animals such as drinking, sanitation and cooling.

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“Nonregulated well” means a well used to supply water for a nonregulated use (a use of water less than 25,000 gallons per day which is not required to have a water use permit).

“Permanent storage” means the volume of water expressed in acre-feet which is stored upstream from a dam or in an impoundment up to the level of the principal outlet works of the structure.

“Permitted use” means a use of water in excess of 25,000 gallons per day which requires a water use permit pursuant to these rules and 567—Chapters 51 and 52 and Iowa Code chapter 455B, division III, part 4.

* *“Pesticide”* means (1) any substance or mixture of substances intended for preventing, destroying, repelling, or mitigating directly or indirectly any insects, rodents, nematodes, fungi, weeds, and other forms of plant or animal life or viruses, except viruses on or in living persons, which the secretary of agriculture shall declare to be a pest; and (2) any substance intended for use as a plant growth regulator, defoliant, or desiccant.

“Power generation use” means a use of water incidental to the generation of electric power for distribution and sale to the public including process water (e.g., boiler makeup) and water for cooling purposes.

“Protected flow” means the *“established average minimum flow”* defined in Iowa Code section 455B.261.

“Protected source” means a surface water or groundwater source recognized by rule as deserving special protection in order to ensure its long-term availability, in terms of either quality or quantity, or both, to preserve the public health and welfare.

“Recreational and aesthetic use” means a use of water which can be easily curtailed and is not essential for the preservation of life, the general welfare, or the state’s economic base. Examples include but are not limited to flooding of wildlife areas; filling of pools and fountains; nonessential cooling; car washing; street cleaning; washing of other exterior surfaces such as windows and walls; amusement park-type water rides; turf watering such as lawns, golf courses, athletic fields; and watering of landscape plantings.

“Seven-day, 1-in-10 year low flow (7Q10)” means the minimum average flow expected to occur during a period of seven consecutive days which has an average recurrence interval of once in ten years. The 7Q10 may be calculated for specific seasonal periods of less than one year when appropriate.

“Stream” means a *“watercourse”* other than a lake as defined in Iowa Code section 455B.261.

“Stream bordering the state” means those reaches of the Missouri, Mississippi, Des Moines, and Big Sioux rivers that serve as a state boundary.

“Sufficient water supply” means a nonregulated well which is capable of providing enough water for the nonregulated use. When considering a new water supply, acceptable water quality relative to the old water supply is also a factor.

* *“Surface water”* means water occurring on the surface of the ground.

* *“Surface water intake”* means an artificial opening to a drain tile which drains into an agricultural drainage well, if the artificial opening allows surface water to enter the drain tile without filtration through the soil profile.

“Suspect permittee” means a party possessing a water use permit when the permitted use is suspected of causing well interference in a nonregulated well.

“Test pumping” means a controlled aquifer test for verification of well interference using the existing wells and pumping systems of the complainant and suspect permittee.

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“Uses that were nonregulated prior to July 1, 1985” means beneficial uses of water in excess of 25,000 gallons per day by:

1. Any person of the surface flow from streams bordering the state.
2. Any municipal corporation or person supplying a municipal corporation which had not increased its maximum per day use of water by 100,000 gallons, or 3 percent, whichever is greater, than its highest per day beneficial use prior to May 16, 1957; had not utilized a new source of water after May 16, 1957; and had not moved its withdrawal points more than one-half mile from withdrawal points utilized prior to May 16, 1957.
3. Any self-supplied industrial user of water which was located within the territorial boundaries of a municipal corporation on May 16, 1957; had not increased its maximum per day use of water by more than 3 percent above its highest per day beneficial use prior to May 16, 1957; had not utilized a new source of water after May 16, 1957; and had not moved its withdrawal points more than one-half mile from withdrawal points utilized prior to May 16, 1957.
4. Any other self-supplied user of water which was located within the territorial boundaries of a municipal corporation on May 16, 1957; had not increased its maximum per day use of water above its highest per day beneficial use prior to May 16, 1957; had not utilized a new source of water after May 16, 1957; and had not moved its withdrawal points more than one-half mile from withdrawal points utilized prior to May 16, 1957.

“Verified well interference” means well interference which has been proven by test pumping or with other substantial evidence to have caused or will cause a nonregulated well to be unable to maintain a sufficient water supply.

“Well interference” means the lowering of water level in a well caused by the withdrawal of water at another location (usually a nearby well).

567—50.3(17A,455B) Forms for withdrawal, diversion or storage of water.

50.3(1) Application forms. The following application forms are currently in use:

Form 16: Application for Permit to Divert, Store, or Withdraw Water for Beneficial Use. 1/84. 542-3105.

Form 17: Application for Permit to Use Water for Irrigation. 1/84. 542-3106.

Form 18: Application for Permit to Store Water for Beneficial Use. 7/83. 542-3109.

Form 19: Application for Permit to Divert or Withdraw Water for Production and Processing of Sand, Gravel, or Rock Materials. 1/84. 542-3110.

Form 20: Registration of Minor Nonrecurring Use of Water. 7/84. 542-3112.

*Form 542-1539: Application for Use of an Agricultural Drainage Well.

50.3(2) Supplementary information forms. The following forms are used to obtain additional information to supplement various types of applications:

Form 16-1: Supplement to Application for Permit to Divert, Store, or Withdraw Water for Beneficial Use. 6/85. 542-3262.

Form 17-1: Supplement to Application for a Permit to Use Water for Irrigation Use from Reservoirs. 7/83. 542-1007.

Form 17-2: Supplement to Application for a Permit to Use Water for Irrigation Use from Wells. 7/83. 542-3107.

Form 17-3: Supplement to Application for a Permit to Use Water for Irrigation Use from Streams. 7/83. 542-3108.

Form 19-1: Supplemental Data for Application for Permit to Divert or Withdraw Water for Production and Processing of Sand, Gravel, or Rock Materials. 7/83. 542-3111.

Form 21: Survey of Land Owners and Occupants. 7/83. 542-3113.

Form 22: Well Inventory Form. 7/83. 542-3114.

Form 122: Water Well Inspection Report. 3/86.

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50.3(3) Reporting forms. The following forms are for reporting permitted activities:

Form 23: Report of Water Use by all Regulated Users Except Irrigators and Producers of Sand, Gravel, or Rock Aggregate. 7/83. 542-3115.

Form 24: Report of Water Use for Irrigation. 12/83. 542-3116.

Form 25: Report of Water Use for Aggregate Production or Mining. 7/83. 542-3117.

Form 26: Water Permit Validation Form. 7/83. 542-1008.

Form 27: Water Level Measurement Report Form. 7/83. 542-1009.

567—50.4(17A,455B) How to request a permit.*50.4(1) Form of application.**

a. *Application for approval of a new withdrawal, diversion or storage of water unrelated to the use of an agricultural drainage well.* For withdrawals, diversions, or storage of water unrelated to the use of an agricultural drainage well, a request for a new permit as distinguished from modification or renewal of an existing permit shall be made on a form obtained from the department. An application form must be submitted by or on behalf of the owner, lessee, easement holder or option holder of the area where the water is to be withdrawn, diverted or stored, and used. An application must be accompanied by a map portraying the points of withdrawal or diversion and storage, and the land on which water is to be used oriented as to section, township, and range. One application normally will be adequate for all uses on contiguous tracts of land. Tracts of land involved in the same operation separated only by roads or railroads will be deemed contiguous tracts.

b. *Application for diversion of water related to the use of an agricultural drainage well.* An application for the diversion of water and any other materials to an aquifer related to the use of an agricultural drainage well shall be made on a form obtained from the department and be submitted by or on behalf of such owners, lessees, easement holders, or option holders of all lands within the agricultural drainage well area. If the agricultural drainage well is part of a legally organized drainage district, the drainage district shall be a joint applicant. Applications for permits for diversions related to the use of an agricultural drainage well that existed prior to February 18, 1998, shall be made by July 1, 1999, with the exception of agricultural drainage wells that must be closed to comply with the provisions of 1997 Iowa Acts, Senate File 473. An application will not have to be filed for wells in a designated agricultural drainage well area which must be closed by December 31, 1999. In addition, the department may grant up to a six-month delay in the application date for owners of agricultural drainage wells where it can be shown there is a reasonable expectation that the agricultural drainage well will be voluntarily closed by December 31, 1999.

c. *Application for modification or renewal of a permit.* A request for renewal of a permit need not be submitted on an application form. A letter identifying the permittee and permit number and requesting renewal is sufficient. To request modification of a permit, the letter must also clearly identify each modification desired and the reasons why each modification is needed.

d. *Where to submit application.* An application must be mailed or delivered to the Water Supply Section, Environmental Protection Division, Department of Natural Resources, East 9th and Grand, Des Moines, Iowa 50319.

50.4(2) Application fee. A nonrefundable fee in the form of a check or money order in the amount of \$25 payable to the Department of Natural Resources must accompany an application for a new permit to withdraw or divert water. The same fee must accompany an application for modification or renewal of a permit to withdraw or divert water. No fee is charged for an application to store water or an application for registration of a minor nonrecurring use of water. No fee is charged for an application for a permit to divert water to an aquifer related to the use of an agricultural drainage well.

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50.4(3) *Supporting information required for complete application.* An application shall not be considered complete until the fee specified in this rule and all supporting information requested under 50.6(17A,455B) have been submitted by the applicant or agents of the applicant.

567—50.5(455B) Initial screening of applications.

50.5(1) *General procedure.* Each application upon receipt shall be promptly evaluated by the department to determine whether adequate information is available to review the project. The department shall then advise the applicant of additional information required to review the project.

50.5(2) *Application to withdraw groundwater.* Evaluation of the potential effects of a proposed withdrawal of groundwater requires review of available hydrogeological information to identify the additional information which the applicant is responsible for providing. To the extent practical the department will screen applications for permits to withdraw groundwater by dividing them into two classes according to whether potential effects can be predicted with reasonable confidence from available information.

567—50.6(17A,455B) Supporting information. Applicants shall submit supporting information which is reasonably required to assist the department in conducting the investigation of an application required by Iowa Code section 455B.264 and Iowa Code section 455B.281 and in determining whether granting of a permit would be consistent with the policies and principles of beneficial use set forth in Iowa Code section 455B.262. Forms for submitting routinely required supporting information are listed in 50.3(17A,455B). In addition, certain supporting information requirements are described in this rule. This description is intended to identify frequently required information; it is not intended to be exhaustive.

50.6(1) *Application for permit to withdraw groundwater.*

a. Identification of source and effects of pumping. An applicant shall be required to submit information needed by the department to identify the aquifer(s) from which withdrawals of water are proposed, predict the effects of pumping with a reasonable degree of confidence, and determine any permit conditions for well interference pursuant to 567—Chapter 54. At many locations the only reliable methods to determine the availability of a water source of adequate quantity and quality and to predict the effects of pumping require test drilling, yield test pumping, and a controlled aquifer test with measurements in one or more observation wells conducted under appropriate supervision. The applicant shall be required to perform each of these exploratory operations to the extent necessary for the department to obtain information from which to determine whether a permit should be granted and to identify conditions which should be imposed in any permit granted. The following requirements apply to exploratory drilling and test pumping.

(1) *Test drilling.* In cases where test drilling is needed for geological information relevant to the application, the applicant is responsible for employing a driller who will collect, bag and properly label cutting samples at each five-foot interval and at each apparent change in geological formation from a test hole or production well hole at least the approximate depth of the proposed production well. The cutting samples must be saved for collection by the department in sample bags provided by the geological survey bureau of the department. The samples shall be accompanied by a driller's log showing the location and total depth of the hole and a description of the materials encountered at successive intervals.

(2) *Yield testing.* An applicant shall be required to construct a well and test pump it for yield to the extent necessary to determine whether water is available at the applicant's proposed rate of withdrawal from the proposed source. A written registration from the department is required before any yield test in which more than 25,000 gallons will be withdrawn in a period of 24 hours or less (see 567—Chapter 51).

(3) *Controlled aquifer test with supervision.* An applicant shall be required to conduct a controlled aquifer test with supervision by a registered well driller, registered professional engineer or other designee of the department as a condition of obtaining a water permit if the department, after consultation with the department, finds an aquifer test necessary to determine the effects which the proposed withdrawals have on other water uses. The applicant may be required to construct, develop, and maintain adequate observation wells for use in an aquifer test and for subsequent water level measurements or water quality monitoring. An applicant shall be responsible for obtaining a registration for an aquifer test as provided in 567—Chapter 51.

b. Cooperation in obtaining information about surrounding wells. An applicant who requests a permit authorizing withdrawals of groundwater from a well or reservoir may be required to assist the department in conducting an inventory of nearby wells within a designated radius of the proposed site. The need for an inventory and the appropriate radius will be determined after considering the known characteristics of the aquifer which the applicant proposes as a source of water and the rate and amount of the proposed withdrawals. The department shall provide a map specifying the area within which an inventory is proposed and forms specifying the information to be gathered in the inventory. The department shall also provide to the applicant a description of regulated uses within the inventory area. The applicant shall make a good faith effort to assist the department in obtaining available information from public records to identify landowners and occupants and from drilling contractors or pump installers identified by a landowner or occupant responding to the inventory.

50.6(2) *Application for an irrigation permit.* An applicant who proposes to irrigate row crops in a field which includes soils more erodible than Capability Subclass IIe as defined by the U.S.D.A. Soil Conservation Service (S.C.S.), or slopes greater than 6 percent where a modern S.C.S. Soil Survey is not available, shall submit a soil conservation plan prepared with the assistance of S.C.S. for the field in which row-crop irrigation is proposed. The plan shall be accompanied by the applicant's written explanation of how operation of the proposed irrigation system will be compatible with the conservation plan. However, the department may waive the requirement of a formal soil conservation plan if the erodible area of the field is small and the potential for violation of soil loss limits established by the soil conservation district is minimal.

50.6(3) *Application for permit to dewater a rock quarry.* Iowa Code section 455B.268 and 567—Chapter 51 require that a permit be obtained before diverting water or material from the surface directly into any underground watercourse or basin. When the department investigates an application for a permit to pump water for dewatering of a quarry excavated in carbonate rock, the department shall consider the potential for pollution of an underground watercourse or basin from drainage of surface water into the quarry. If available information, including topographic and subsurface geological information, support a finding that drainage of surface water into the quarry would constitute a violation of the permit requirement in Iowa Code section 455B.268 and might cause pollution of an underground watercourse or basin if not controlled, then the department shall require that the applicant either request a permit to authorize a drainage of surface water into the quarry, or construct and maintain a means of controlling surface water which would otherwise drain into the quarry. Examples of suitable methods of controlling surface drainage are low berms or artificial drainage ways constructed as needed to reduce runoff of surface water from adjacent land into the quarry. If a rock quarry site is located on a flood plain, the surface runoff control plan will be reviewed by the flood plain branch to ensure that diversion structures do not adversely affect the efficiency or unduly restrict the capacity of the floodway of the adjacent stream or otherwise violate the statutory criteria contained in Iowa Code sections 455B.264 and 455B.275.

***50.6(4)** *Application for permit to divert water into an aquifer not related to the use of an agricultural drainage well.* An applicant for a permit to divert water or any other material from the surface into an aquifer not related to the use of an agricultural drainage well shall submit information showing that the requested diversion will not pollute the aquifer.

50.6(5) *Application for uses that were nonregulated prior to July 1, 1985.* Submission of detailed supporting information identified by this rule, such as test drilling or yield testing, is not required for applications postmarked or received prior to July 2, 1986, for uses that were nonregulated prior to July 1, 1985.

50.6(6) *Applications for a permit to withdraw water from a protected water source.* An applicant for a permit to withdraw water from a protected water source designated in rule 567—53.7(455B) may be required to provide specific information to support the application as required by rule 567—53.5(455B) or rule 567—53.7(455B).

***50.6(7)** *Application for permit to divert water into an aquifer related to the use of an agricultural drainage well.* An applicant for a permit to divert water or any other material into an aquifer by means of an agricultural drainage well shall submit the following information. The locations of the features as listed below shall be shown on a map drawn to scale submitted with the application.

- a. Location of the agricultural drainage well to at least the nearest quarter-quarter section, township and range.
- b. Diameter and depth of the agricultural drainage well, if known.
- c. Description and ownership of the lands which are drained by the agricultural drainage well and the associated drainage system.
- d. Location of tiles which drain to the agricultural drainage well, if known, and the location of any existing surface water intakes.
- e. The location and description of any earthen storage structures, confinement feeding operations, or open feedlots within the agricultural drainage well area.
- f. Information regarding any known connections between the agricultural drainage well or its drainage system and wastewater disposal or storage systems such as septic tanks and the location of such connections.
- g. The nature and extent of any agreements between the well owner and adjacent landowners who have lands which are drained by the agricultural drainage well and associated tile drainage system.
- h. Any available information regarding the economic and physical feasibility of closing the agricultural drainage well.

567—50.7(17A,455B) Review of complete applications.

50.7(1) *Order of processing.* In general, complete applications including all requested supporting information shall be reviewed in the order that complete information is received. However, when there are a large number of pending applications, which precludes the department from promptly processing all applications, the department may expedite review of a particular application out of order if the completed application and supporting documents were submitted at the earliest practicable time and any of the following conditions exist:

- a. Relatively little staff review time (generally less than four hours) is required and delay will cause the applicant hardship;
- b. The applicant can demonstrate that a delay in the permit will result in a substantial cost increase of a large project;

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- c. Prompt review of the permit would result in earlier completion of a project that conveys a significant public benefit;
- d. The need for a permit is the result of an unforeseen emergency or catastrophic event; or
- e. A permit is needed to complete a project that will abate or prevent an imminent threat to the public health and welfare.

***50.7(2) Summary report of application review.** Before an initial decision is issued on an application, personnel assigned to review an application shall prepare a summary report which shall state whether the withdrawal, diversion, or use of water as described in the complete application conforms to relevant criteria. The report shall identify the information used to determine the potential for a proposed use of water to adversely affect other water users. For an application to withdraw groundwater, the report shall describe the effects on water levels anticipated to occur from the proposed use; indicate if verified well interference has been found; and provide options for resolving any verified well interference in accordance with 567—Chapter 54.

50.7(3) Public notice of recommendation to issue permit.

a. *New permits and modifications of permits.* Before issuance of a permit to withdraw, divert or inject water the department shall publish notice of recommendation to grant a permit. The notice shall summarize the application and the recommendations in the summary report. The notice shall allow 20 days to request a copy of the summary report and submit comments on the report. The department may extend the comment period upon request for good cause shown. The notice shall be published in a newspaper circulated in the locality of the proposed water source. The notice shall be sent by ordinary mail, first class, to any person who has requested to be placed on mailing list in 567—Chapter 4 to receive notices of recommendation to grant permits within specified counties, and to any person who has requested a copy of the notice concerning the particular water use under consideration.

b. *Permit renewals.* The notice provisions of paragraph “a” of this subrule shall apply to requests for permit renewals except that the department need not publish notice of recommendation to grant a renewal permit which does not involve modification of permit conditions.

***50.7(4) Notice to the applicant that proposed withdrawal, diversion or use of water does not conform to criteria.** If the application review discloses that the proposed withdrawal, diversion or use of water violates one or more criteria and the application should therefore be disapproved, or approved only subject to special conditions to which the applicant has not agreed, the department shall notify the applicant and, when practical, suggest appropriate project modifications. The department shall offer the applicant an opportunity to submit comments before an initial decision is made.

50.7(5) Applications for uses that were nonregulated prior to July 1, 1985. The requirements of subrules 50.7(2) and 50.7(3) do not apply to applications postmarked or received prior to July 2, 1986, for uses that were nonregulated prior to July 1, 1985.

567—50.8(17A,455B) Initial decision by the department.

50.8(1) Form of decision. The initial decision on an application shall be a permit or disapproval order issued by the department. Each permit shall include appropriate standard and special conditions consistent with Iowa Code sections 455B.261 to 455B.274, Iowa Code section 455B.281 and 567—Chapters 52 to 54. The decision may incorporate by reference and attachment the summary report described in 50.7(2). Each decision shall include the following:

- a. Determinations as to whether the project satisfies all relevant criteria not addressed in an attached summary report.
- b. An explanation of the purpose for imposing each special condition.
- c. Explanation of consideration given to all comments submitted pursuant to 50.7(3) and (4) unless the comments are adequately addressed in the attached summary report.

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***50.8(2) Notice of initial decision.** Copies of the initial decision shall be mailed to the applicant, any person who commented pursuant to 50.7(3), and any other person who has requested a copy of the decision. The decision may be sent by ordinary mail, first class, and shall be accompanied by a certification of the date of mailing. An initial decision becomes the final decision of the department unless a timely notice of appeal is filed in accordance with 50.9(17A,455B). The final decision may be filed with the appropriate county recorder to give constructive notice to future landowners of any conditions or requirements imposed by the final decision.

567—50.9(17A,455B) Appeal of initial decision. Any person aggrieved by an initial decision issued under 50.8(17A,455B) may file a notice of appeal with the director. The notice of appeal must be filed within 30 days following the certified date of mailing of the decision unless the appellant shows good cause for failure to receive actual notice and file within the allowed time. The form of the notice of appeal and appeal procedures are governed by 567—Chapter 7. The department shall mail a copy of the notice of appeal to each person who commented on the application. If the appeal is from denial of a permit and a notice of recommendation to grant a permit was not published, the department shall publish the notice of commencement of a contested case and provide an opportunity for interested people to seek intervention in the contested case.

These rules are intended to implement Iowa Code sections 17A.3, 159.29, 455B.105, 455B.171, 455B.262, 455B.264 to 455B.274, 455B.278, and 455B.281.

[Filed emergency 6/3/83—published 6/22/83, effective 7/1/83]

[Filed 12/2/83, Notices 6/22/83, 7/20/83—published 12/21/83, effective 1/25/84]

[Filed 11/1/85, Notice 7/31/85—published 11/20/85, effective 12/15/85]

[Filed 5/2/86, Notice 1/1/86—published 5/21/86, effective 6/25/86]

[Filed emergency 11/14/86—published 12/3/86, effective 12/3/86]

[Filed 10/2/87, Notice 6/17/87—published 10/21/87, effective 11/25/87]

[Filed emergency 10/23/87—published 11/18/87, effective 10/23/87]

[Filed without Notice 4/23/93—published 5/12/93, effective 7/1/93]

[Filed 12/19/97, Notice 9/10/97—published 1/14/98, effective 2/18/98**]

[Filed emergency 7/24/98—published 8/12/98, effective 7/24/98]

*At its meeting held February 9, 1998, the Administrative Rules Review Committee delayed the effective date of February 18, 1998, until the adjournment of the 1998 Session of the General Assembly.

**At its meeting held 2/9/98, the Administrative Rules Review Committee delayed 50.2, eight definitions, 50.3(1), 50.4, 50.6(4), 50.6(7), 50.7(2), 50.7(4) and 50.8(2) until adjournment of the 1998 Session of the General Assembly.